Excland; but when they look to the country to as sertain the benefits of freedom, they meet with frighted paperain, the benefits of freedom, they meet with frighted paperain, other part of the civilized world, and a steadily increasing other part of the civilized world, and a steadily increasing division of the people into two great dateses—the very rich increased the very poor—with an universal tendency to "dy from and the very poor—with an universal tendency to "dy from the know," in the hope of obtaining abroad the condition of the sentence of the British Government, and yet, when send character of the British Government, and yet, when send character of the British Government, and yet, when they look to Ireland, they can sen, suching but poverty, former and positiones, to end in the atter annihilation of a faith that has given to England herself many of her most nation that has given to England herself many of her most nation that has given to England herself many of her most nation that has given to England herself many of her most nation that has given to England herself many of her most nation that has given to each the data of the settled her yet to be a first that a commodity, the domestic task a commodity, the domestic cast their eyes toward China, they see the whole power of the nation put forth to compel a great people to submit to the fraudulent introduction of a commodity, the domestic production of which is forbidden because of its destructive effects upon the morals, the happiness, and the lives of the community. The nations are told that England community. The nations and that it will defend the asplant to the last owner of its treasure and the last drop of its blood. There is "common Tax Times," he point whatever on which we are prouder or more resolute."

*less once of its breaker on which we are prouder of the same The Times, "no point whatever on which we are prouder of the same The Times, "no point what further are the foreigness who claim a place in this asylum, that further the refugees who claim a place in this asylum, they see that England is everywhere at work to prevent the people from obtaining the means of raising themselves in the social scale. So long as they shall continue purely agricultural, they must remain poor, weak and ensiaved, and the loos and the plough which gave to England her free dome and yet England is everywhere their opponent, seek ing to annihilate the power of association. The nations are said of the vast improvement of machinery, by sid of which pass is enabled to call to his service the great power of asters, and thus improve not only his material but his intellectual condition; but, when they look to the colonies and the allies of England, they see everywhere a decay of internal the same that the countries when the proposed and countries and the allies of England, they are everywhere a decay of in-

ass is enabled to call to his service the great power of sature, and thus improve not only his material but his intellectaal condition; but, when they look to the colomies and to the allies of England, they see everywhere a decay of intellect; and when they look to the independent countries, they see her whole power put forth to prevent them from doing anything but cultivate the earth and exhaust the soil. It is time that enlightened Englishmen should look carefully at these things, and answer to them-elves whether or not they are thus promoting the cause of freedom. That they are not, must be the answer of each and every such man. That question answered, it will be for them to look to see in which direction lies the path of duty; and fortunate will it be if they can see that interest and duty can be made to travel in company with each other.

To the women of England much credit is due for having brought this question before the world. It is one that should have for them the deepest interest. Wherever man is unable to obtain machinery, he is forced to depend on mere brute labor; and he is then so poor that his wife must aid him in the labors of the field, to her own degradation, and to the neglect of her home, her husband, her children, and herself. She is then the most oppressed of glaves. As men obtain machinery, they obtain command of great natural agents, and mind gradually takes the place of physical force; and then labor in the field becomes more productive, and the woman passes from out of door to indoor employments, and with each step in this direction she is enabled to give more care to her children, her husband, and herself. From being a slave, and the mother of slaves, she passes to becoming a free woman, the moth of daughters that are free, and the instructors of those to whom the next generation is to look for instruction.

The English system looks to confining the women of the world to the labors of the field, and such is effect every where. It looks, therefore, to debasing and enslaving them and

This work, we would add in conclusion, is the most valuable yet published on the subject. Precise and affluent in illustration as to facts, broad and deep in its scientific laws, cheering and with certain exceptions conclusive in its logic, it should be in the hands of every statesman, of every philanthropist, of every wellwisher to his fellow-man in bondage. It is an invaluable addition to the literature of this country and of the world.

THALATTA: A BOOK FOR THE SEA-SIDE," This ction of English and American poetry relating to the cellection of English and American poetry relating to the sea, is published anonymously, but shows extensive reading and a cultivated tare. It will fill a place in popular litera-ture which has not been held by any previous volume. The Summer resident of Newport or Nahant will be apt to make it his companion in his communings with the Ocean Every thing in it "suffers a sea-change into something rich and strange." A large portion of the best pieces in the volume are from living American poets, Bryant, Longfel low, Dans, Epes Sargent, Cranch, Whittier, Lowell, R. H Stoddard, G. W. Curtis and others. The compiler ha emitted one sea-piece of uncommon merit, entitled Sea-Waves," by Geo. W. Peck, which was published a few years since in several journals of the day. (12m. pp. 206. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields. Sold by Putnam

"THE GENIUS AND MISSION OF THE PROTESTANT REISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES," by Rev Calvin Col. Ton. An able and instructive exposition of the principles of Protestant Episcopacy as understood by the author, defending its institutions against the tendency to Romanism on the one hand, and to Congregationalism on the other. The caaracter of the work is analytic and argu mentative, with copious historical illustrations. In tone, it | number of persons remaining in the various Institutions | blends an excellent spirit of candor, with great firmness of | under their charge, for the week ending Saturday, May 14. conviction and decision of expression. (12mo., pp. 306 Stanford & Swords.)

THE OLD FOREST RANGER," by Major WALTER CAMPBELL. A reprint of a fascinating sporting volume by an old Scotch ranger, with an introduction by Frank For ester. It is brought out in a very handsome style, and is illustrated with several spirited engravings. The adventures of the valiant tiger-killer cannot be read without deep interest. (12mo. pp. 383: Stringer & Townsen 1.) "SECOND LATIN BOOK," by ALBERT HARKNESS,-A

new manual of the Latin Language, comprising a series of lessons and exercises, with brief explanatory notes and a vocabulary. It is prepared on a judicious plan and with great thoroughness of execution. In practical value, it is not inferior to any class-book for beginners in Latin with which we are acquainted. (12mo, pp. 361. D. Appleton

"THE BIBLE VS. TRADITION," by AARON ELLIS; re vised and enlarged by Thos. READ.—An investigation of the Scripture doctrine of the future state. It aims to show that the natural mortality of man, the destruction of the wicked, and eternal life attainable only through Christ, are taught in the Bible. (12mo, pp. 309. Office of The Bible Examiner.)

FEP "SPEECHES IN CONGRESS," by JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS -This volume comprises the speeches, and portions of speeches, delivered by Mr. Giddings in Congress on the Slavery question, during the last fifteen years. Its publication occurs at an epportune moment and cannot fail to exert a wholesome influence. (12mo, pp. 511. Boston: Jewett & Co. Sold by C. Scribner)

GREAT TRUTHS BY GREAT AUTHORS."-A reprint of a convenient aid to persons fond of shining in quota tion, with a few selections from American authors in this edition. The subjects are arranged in alphabetical order but still an index of authors would have been a useful ap

pendage. (12 mo. pp. 564. Lappincott, Grambo & Co. Sold by Putnam & Co.) MARIE DE BERNIERE" is the title of a new vol same by W. GILMORE SINNS, containing several stories o Southern life, and distinguished by the flowing and racy

parrative style characteristic of the author. (12mo. pp. 422 Lippincott, Grambo & Co. Sold by Francis & Co.) TO "DR. GRANT AND THE MOUNTAIN NESTORIANS," by Rev. THOMAS LAURIE.-An interesting memoir of a

sionary physician, with extended notices of the Nestorian mission. (12 mo. pp. 418. Boston: Gould & Lincoln: Sold by Putnam & Co.)

Lee "Simos Kenton; or the Scout's Revenue," by WEIR, is a historical novel deriving its incidents

from the period immediately succeeding the war of the Revolution, descriptive of the primitive life of North Carolina. (12 mo. pp. 185. Lappincott, Grambo & Co. Sold by Putnam & Co.) "A SHEPHERD'S CALL TO THE LAMBS OF HIS

FLOCK," by CORNELIUS WINTER BOLTON. A series of sim-ple religious sketches for children, by a grandson of the celebrated William Jay, the popular English preacher. The author is a resident of Baltimore. (18mo, pp. 243, R. Carter & Brothers.)

F TO "VAUGHAN'S SPELLER, READER AND DEFINER."-An ingennous attempt to smooth the paths of learning for begin-ners, by a lady for many years an instructor of youth in the

ern States. (Burgess & Co.) A new edition of FOSTER'S "ESSAY ON POPULAR GRANCE" is published by R. Carter & Brothers.

The New-Haven Bailroad Company have issued orders that hereafter all trains shall come to a full step before

crossing any of the draw bridges on their route. La It is stated that a steamboat will soon be put on the

coute between this City and New-Rochelle. The people of Mount Vernon have commenced suits against all persons who sell rum without license. Fifteen suits are now in progress. CITY ITEMS.

ENTERTAINMENTS, 44. DAY AND EVENING. C SOINERS -- Prof Anderson, the well-known Wizzerd of the orth, will appear to-might, at Metropolitan stall, in a Fara vel CERAR DE BAZAN WIll be repeated at Wallack's: Mr. W. as Don CESAR" Also, "Deed Up" by Lester, Leura Koene, Mrs.

"Don Cassar" Also, "Bard Up" by Lester, Laura Reene, Mrs. Brows am and others.
Town and Coursers, an excellent comedy at Burton's for the benefit of Mrs. and Mrs. Dyon, the benefitieres, Mr Burton, Miss Raymond, Johnson, &c appearing Also, "Two Oth Dunder," Johnson, the appearing Also, "Two Oth Dunder," Johnson, the "Cast," Burton as "You Dunder," Johnson. smale, this evening at Barnum's. In the afternoon "The ast Home."

Old Folkast Home."
Ladder's Brants in 1921, a new extravagance, at the St. Charles
Also, the "Toodies," and "Duch denseso."
AT THE HIPCORDICE.—Home Rades, Cheriot Rades, Caroll and Elephant Rades, Ostriot Rades, Monkey Rades Tagrammats, Dancing
Homes, Wonderful Balancing, &c., afternoon and evening.
NEGUO Malooy. Delineation of Character Budlesque. Lectures, Original Sougs, &c., at Wood's Minatreis, No. 444 Brodewy.
PUTNAM and a great variety of Equestrian Performances this evening
at the Circus.

at the Circus

Mpseum or Ecopyrian Antiquities, is one at No. 659 Broadway.

Man Blasc.—John Owen's mercesing Pictoral description of the

Ascent of Mont Blanc, this evening at No. 339 Broadway.

SATILEY. Cosmonama, Paintings of the Holy Land, &c., corner of

Broadway and Thirteenth at

SATTLER's COSMORAMAN Paiotings of the Holy Land, acc, corner of Broadway and Thirteenth at THE HOLY LAND, as devicted in Banvard's great Georama, may be seen at No. 566 Broadway. THE AZTEC CHILDREN, and other wonders, at the Studio Carloso, No. 609 Broadway. FAINTHOS, &c.—The National Academy of Design is open for the

PAINTINGS, &c.—The National Academy of States on at No. 427
Broadway.

Broadway.

Broadway. Broadway.

The weather for the past two days has left us no chance to doubt it character. Only a salamander would venture to stigmatize it otherwise than hot. The sudden advent of full blown summer has taken metropolitans unawares, winter clothing is a burthen heavier than Christisn's and yet people are afraid to slough, lest a return of the Northern breezes chill their too hasty fervor for coolness. So they, mostly, sweat and suffer.

EMBALMING THE DEAD .- Dr. Holmes, who for seven years was Examining Physician to the Coroner, has, after a long series of experiments, succeeded in discovering a method of preserving the bodies of the dead. The process is extremely simple: An artery in one of the lower limbs is opened, and by it a liquid is injected into the blood. The length of time required for the operation is only about fit teen minutes. Our reporter yesterday saw the body of a female child which was embalmed upward of a month sgo by Dr. Holmes, and from the appearance of the body it would seem that the experiments of the doctor had been highly satisfactory. Dr. Holmes intends taking immediate steps to secure a patent for this discovery.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.-The Twenty sixth Annual Fair of the American Institute will be held in the City of New Yerk, during the month of October next, commencing with the receipt of goods and specimens on the first day. traordinary efforts will be put in requisition to render this great National Exhibition unsurpassed in all its departments. It has been for twenty five years, and will continue to be, exclusively devoted to the productions of our country. The Institute relies upon the favors of the citi. zens of the United States, whose interests it has labored long and arduously to promote. Details of all the arrange. ments will speedily be placed before the public.

SALE OF IMPROVED DAIRY STOCK .- James Bathgate of Westchester County, at his farm about a mile from Fordham Station, sold vesterday at auction (James M. Miller, Auctioneer.) a portion of his somewhat celebrated herd of cows-mostly grades of the Durham and Dutch breedstogether with several common) cows, two full-blood Darham cows and a three-year full blood bull. The common cows, we are told by one who is well acquainted with the market price of such stock, sold very low. The following are a few of the prices: \$25, \$20, \$20, \$35, \$35, \$35, \$30, \$30

The following are the prices which were realized for the grades: \$40, \$35, \$45, \$30, \$105, \$85, \$55, \$90, \$100, \$100, \$20, \$80, \$70, \$95, \$80, \$50, \$50, \$25, \$55, \$50, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$40, \$147 50. The latter seven eightns Durham and represented to be a great milker. Her calf sold for \$25. The full-blood cows sold at \$100 and \$120; the bull \$65; a pair of well-matched nine-year-old brindle oxen sold

The Earl of Ellesmere, Sir John Lyell, and party, have engaged apartments at the Metropolitan Hotel during

their stay at the World's Fair.

FURIOUS DEIVING.—About 7 o'clock last' evening, as one of the Broadway and Fifth-av. stages and a Fourteenth-st. stage were passing the Metropolitan Hotel, the drivers conmenced driving furiously, to get ahead of each other. As the two vehicles came side by side, their drivers set to lashing each other with their whips. The driver of the Fifth av. stage, to avoid a fremendous cut made at him by his antagonist, dropped the reius to shield his face with his bands, his borses started aside and brought up against a large pile of granite blocks, shattering the pole to pieces The other driver passed on without taking any notice of the outside passenger, whom he had nearly deprived of sight, by a blow which he doubtless meant for his antag-

the Board of Governors was held last evening. Present the President of the Board, E. A. West, Messrs. Smith, Herrick, Williams, Pickney, Dogro, McLaughlin.

The following, taken from the requisitions, shows the

1	1853:
	Bellevue Hospital 508 Work House 194
	Total
	Total 5,593 Died 24 Discharged 618 Sent to Poniteatiny 102
4	Sent to State Prison 3 751

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. A communication was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, in answer to the resolutions passed by the Board of Governors at a recent meeting, relative to the account against the Commissioners for the support of the foreign insane poor. They state that they will be able to quidate the debt during the present summer. They also claim that the Governors are under obligations to support this class of persons, in case this class of persons are unable to provide for themselves. They also state, that from

ble to provide for themselves. They also state, that from Jan. 15, 1850, to January 15, 1853, there were 1,950 infants born on Ward's Island, the support of which they claim is chargeable to the Board of Governors. The communication was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

A communication was received from Dr. F. C. Stewart, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements of the American Medical Association, transmitting resolutions tendering the thanks of the Medical Profession of New York to the Board of Governors, for the facilities offered to the members of the Association for inspecting the various Institutions under their charge. Ordered on alle.

The salary of the gardener on Randall's Island was increased from \$250 per year to \$350 per year. The Board then adjourned.

STRANGERS.—The following are among the arrivals a

the principal hotels: METROPOLITAN. C. M. Wallace, Ky.
Louis McLane, Jr., Baltimore.
K. Gibson, Boston.
Capt J. NicDorrell, U. S. A.
Charles Bunker, Boston.
Geo. Carev, Canada.
R. A. Redy, California.
T. Barnum, St. Louis.

METROPOLITAN.
A. Brewster, Conn.
A. French, Wasnington.
E. Gibson, Havana.
Dr. P. C. Galliord, S. C.
E. de in Calle, Cuba.
R. W. Montgomery, N. Ozl.
D. T. Quinterio, Havana.
Dr. Bell, U. S. N.

T. Barnum, St. Louis

ST. NICHOLAS

Hon H. Rannsdell, Newburgh.
Judge Sawers, Newfoundland.
Lt. Boyd, steamer Cambria.
J. N. Barney, U. S. N.
A. Porter, U. S. A.
E. C. Melatosh, Albany.
Dr. Flagler, Foughkeepsie.
Dr. Flagler, Foughkeepsie.
C. B. Calverri, Maryland.
Hon H. H. Johnson, Ohio.
Hon C. E. Stewart, Mich.
Hon, H. Waldbridge, N. Y.
Dr. Ches. Hodge, Princeton.
Dr. Brandreth, Suge Stage.
Dr. David Spier, Demerata.
D. DeMora, Cuba.

ASTOR HOUSE.

Dr. Bell, U. S. N.
Major Crawford, Newburgh.
Major Toulman, Washinston.
J. N. Neserson. Charleston.
A. F. Hopkins, Mobile.
Br. F. Scatt, Columbus, Ga.
G. B. Calvert, Maryland.
Gr. H. Calwallader, Phile.
Geo. Webater, Boscon.
Hom F. O. J. Smith, Maine.
A. McGluskin, Mobile.
H. Lathrop, Savamah.
Gov. H. Y. Bell, N. H.
ASTOR HOUSE.

Capt. Drummond ship Coutin Major Gannett. West Point. Dr. R. T. Maxwell, Florida. Dr. Disbey, Cincinnati. K. G. Paige Torento. J. R. Rubland, Savannah. R. H. Becon, Washington.

ASTOR HOUSE.
Continent. Thomas Ash, San Francisco.
Foirt. Rev. C. Arey, Eric.
J. M. Robinson, U. S. A.
W. A. Austin, Alabama.
D. A. Wells, Boston.
J. G. Abbott, Boston.

REAL ESTATE.-The following sales of East New York property, were made by Cole & Chilton, May 17: lot on Pennsylvania-av, corner of South Carolina-av, lots acjoining on Pennsylvania-av, each \$35, let on New-Jersey-av, corner of South Carolina-av, lots adjoining on New-Jersey-av, each \$105.

FARMERS' CLUB.-The regular monthly meeting of this sciety was held at the American Institute Rooms, Broadway-Dr. Shelton, of Jamaica, L. I., in the Chair; Mr.

Minos, Secretary.

The meeting had the usual number of members present interesting papers, amorting papers, amorting papers. The Secretary read several interesting papers, among which were "Agricultural Chemistry." "Miscrocopic Examination of Rocks and Soils," together with others, of

Hen. JOHN B. Scott then read a paper on the "Wax or Tallow Plant." He thought the plant was capable of being cultivated to as great an extent as cotton, and with a like remunerative return for investment. The plant from which this vegetable wax or tallow is obtained, is known as the Wax Myrtle, or Bay berry; it grows from five to eight feet in hight; it has the same delightful and oderiferous properties as the common myrtle. The fruit is about the size of a peppercorn, spherical in shape, and sround the outside of the berry is a dry crust of white wax. The plant flowers in May, and the fruit is ripe in August and September. It is said that a single bash produces from twenty five to thirty pounds of berries, yieding as much as twenty five per cent of wax. The color is rather greenish bat may be bleached white. The wax is obtained by boiling the berries in water, and akimming off the wax as it reses. The candles may's from this aubstance hurn very equally without guttering; they require no sauding, and emit on unpleasant smell; but, when suddenly extinguished, affect an aromatic fragrance. The wax contains twelve atoms of olifient gas, and one of carbonic oxide, which renders this insterial so valuable as a light-producing substance. This plant will grow readily in our common sauly soils, and

Hop Louis Tinglit, late U. S. Consul at Oports, read

the following paper on the Chemical Fertilizing Prepara-tion of M. Sturgeon, of Paris:

Dumas, one of the most distinguished members of the French Institute, formerly Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Republican Government, in his learn ed lecture on "The Statistic Chemistry of the Organiums," ed lecture on "The Statistic Chemistry of the Organic Beings," / De la Chimie Statistique des Étres Organiques) said the following memorable sentence: "Chemistry is per chance on the point of giving the receipt for the composition of the best Manure, the production of which will only be the subject of an industrial manufacture." Here is proposed the solution of a great problem; here lies an immense progress in expectation! However, we were still far from attaining this great desideratum; a capital and essential impulse was still needed. Liebig had not yet, by his wonderful experiments, proved to the sojentific world that the generality pulse was still needed. Liebig had not yet, by his won-ierful experiments, proved to the scientific world that the generality of the nitrogen or axotic gas absorbed by all kinds of grain and vegetable plants from the atmospheric air, is infinitely larger than that absorbed from the soil. If we were to continue with the old theory, which tanght that "some of the plants receive the axote from the air, but the greatest number of them receive it from the earth," then we ought to persevere in the errors of the old practice, and continue to give to the soil enormous proportions of manure, which in fact destroys all the profits of any agricultural enterprise.

Prise.

The following illustration by the same Dumas, will offer

in fact destroys all the profits of any agricultural enterprise.

The following illustration by the same Dumas, will offer a sufficient explanation of said arguments:

"Surely," says he, "when the accorn which gave birth to the majestic oak which awakes our admiration, one handred years ago began to shoot, the ground in which it fell did not contain one hundredth part of the carbon which the oak possesses at present. It is from the carbonic acid of the air that it received the rest—that is to say, absorbed the whole of it." Now, admitting that this enormous quantity of carbon be not absorbed by the oak from the immense reservoir of nature, but that it be necessary to furnish it to the soil, the result would be, that the raising of an oak, in an economical point of view, would be impossible, while we all know, that in fact it is the easiest and the least expensive. The acorn falls on the ground by its natural weight, it buries in it gradually, it germinates the midular substance by its decomposition, supplies the necessary nourishment to the sprout, its organs get open, it comes out from the earth and rises to the air. Then the tree lives of its own life, thrives gradually and expands its branches, and grows without expense. Why should we not apply to the grain plants, to the veget ables, to the sugar cane, to tobacco, and all other kinds of plants and shrubs the same theory which we have explained in regard to the oak? And if, contrary to this theory, we were obliged to furnish the soil with the necessary quantity of nitregen, which these plants have to absorb curing the r growth, agriculture would undoubtedly be attended with a complete ruin. This is indeed what often happens with lands of an inferior quality, and when we are compelled to cover our fields with thousands of quintals of monure, guano, bone dust, and other fertilizing substances, the cost of which, and the expenses of their transportation will make our agricultural undertakings a losing concern. And if, even with rich and fertile lands in some co great progresses, one third of the soil is still in its primitive state, and the two other thirds do not represent one half of what they ought to yield." To such an alarming evil there what they ought to yield. To such an aisrming evil there is, we believe, an efficient remedy. Nobody entertains any doubt in regard to the fact asserted by Liebig, and this very fact ought to fix the starting point for a great, peaceable, humans revolution. The axote is more abundant than the carbon in the atmosphere. In the same manner that the oak absorbs its carbon from the air, the vegetables and allied plants and shrubs absorb their azote. The soil will accomplish the vegetation of seeds if we only supply them with the mineral matters necessary to promote it. Such allied plants and shrubs absorb their azote. The soil will accomplish the vegetation of seeds if we only supply them with the mineral matters necessary to promote it. Such being the case the only task of the agriculturalist will be to help Nature, and to give to the plants a quantity of feetil izing substance sufficient to develope their organs of respiration. But then the manure being so reduced to miss man proportions, will it be better to spread it on the soil or to give it to the seeds? On the soil it would be lost. It is absointely necessary to give it to the seeds and to enfold them with it. So, shielded and of the day this beneficial envelope, the plant will spront and commence its life under the ground, and later it will not need any artificial help at the hands of the agriculturalist; it will attain by itself the treasures hidden in the atmosphere, and gradually reach a high state of fortility and maturity. There are lands so much favored by Nature, that no manure at all is required to produce one hundred bushels of wheat for one of seed; such as for instance, the beautiful fields of Syria, and some lands in Crimea and even to Hungary. When lands are exhausted they will acquire again their former strength and fertility by letting them rest for some years. But nomerous and highly satisfactory experiments lately made, under various circumstances, by eminent men of science and practice in France, England, Italy ard Portugal, have conveyed a full conviction that the fertilizing composition invented by Mr. Sturgeon—which might be properly called an homeopathic manure—will, if well applied to the seeds, make the most ordinary soil counts to composition invented by Mr. Sturgeon—which might be properly called an homeopathic manue—will, if well applied to the seeds, make the most ordinary soil equal to the best fields of Syria. The marshes of La Manche, and the sandy prairies (les Landes) of the Garonne, the dry and wild plains of Algeria and of the Campagna Romana, have stready experienced the immense benefits of this wonderful composition. Sturgeon's concentrated manure is now world. fall composition. Sturgeon's concentrated manure is now rapidly spreading its most beneficial effects on the vast grain fields of Lembardy as well as in the rich vineyards of the Douro, and in the luxuriant olive and orange groves. I saw some corn raised with this manure, in the Province of Minho, the stalks of which were 22 feet in hight. Some tobscoo was lately raised on the environs of Toalouse by means of this preparation, which was pronounced superior to the best produced under the tropical sun of the Antilles. Apricot, pear and peach trees, slightly watered during the winter with a solution of Sturgeon's preparation, gave abundant crops of fruits visibly improved in taxte, size winter with a solution of Sturgeon's preparation, gave abundant crops of fruits visibly improved in taste, size and appearance. Potsto bulbs, prepared with Sturgeon's manure, when planted, were entirely exempt from that dreadful plague which has lately atta-ked that last resource of the poor. When we admit that the plants receive the azonic gas from the atmosphere, it will be sufficient to in-vest their seeds, roots or bulbs, with a quantity compara-tively small, of an szotic substance, or of a mixed compo-sition necessary to promote germination and help were stition, necessary to promote germination and help vege-tation. Fitteen pounds of Sturgeon's compound are considered sufficient to prepare the seeds for three acres of land; and its cost will vary from 30 to 40 francs, as the quality of the preparation varies, also accord-ing to the nature of the soil on which it must be used. Mr. Sturgeon modifies his manure in two different preparations. Sturgeon modifies his manure in two different preparations, leaving the first for calcareous, sandy and gravelous lands, and the second for rock, argilious and sainous soils. To each of these two general divisions he made six sub-divisions or medifications in order to make them more appropriate and apt to produce the generation and development of the different species of vegetables, plants and trees; so there are 12 different preparations, to be used according to the nature of the soil and to the quality of the seeds, bulbs or roots to be planted. The preparation of grain, vegetable or grass seeds for three acres will cost 36 francs; 36 francs for potatoes, and 40 francs for beets, cabbage, sugar, flax hemp, tobacco, and fruit orchards. Sixteen pounds of Stargeon's compound manure cost about \$8, and will be sufficient to fertilize the seeds, bulbs or roots to cover three acres of land, half of the quantity, or over 3.5 to be dissolved in water of which the seeds or roots must be imbled, and the rest is to cover the same seeds after the first turgeon modifies his manure in two different preparations

bibed, and the rest is to cover the same seeds after the first operations. The water must be tepid: 30 ounces of water to one kilogram or 36 ounces of the composition.

After the reading of the above,
Dr. UNDERBILL, of Croten Point, took up the regular subject for discussion, viz. "The best method of improving sandy soils." He contended that it was necessary to make a soil by the application of swampy matter and stable minure, which would solidify the sandy soil; and then small

nure, which would solidify the sandy soil; and then small quantities of phosphate of lime and guano might be advantageously applied. But, unless the soil be formed in some such manner as specified, the application of the latter manures would be useless.

Frof Marks agreed somewhat with the gentleman who had just speken, but he thought he (Dr. Underhill) did not understand the matter as it had been discussed there before. The commonest principles of agriculture laid down the necessity for soliditying and giving a body to sandy soils, before applying liquid manures of any kind. But he thought that the least quantity of claying matter in a sandy soil, would enable it to retain the soluble properties of all manures. And after a long and elaborate discretation on soils and manures, the Professor was compelled by pressing buand manures, the Professor was compelled by pressing bu-

iness to retire.

Dr. Usproutti made some few remarks in reply, to the effect that he thought the course that had been recommended in this club, of rejecting solid or swampy and stable manures, and using phosphates and guano, in preference, would have a very in turing influence on farming.

have a very it jurious influence on farming.

Mr. Blakesly, of Watertown, spoke somewhat in corroboration of Dr. Underhill.

This subject will be continued for discussion at the next meeting. After some few unimportant remarks, the meeting adjourned.

THE ITALIAN EXILES. - The meeting held on Monday by the Italian exiles lately arrived in the frigate San Giovanni was continued yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the same place. Professor Foresti addressed them in Italian as

My DEAR FELLOW EXILES: I congratulate you on your MY DEAR FELLOW EXILES: I congratulate you on your sear arrival in this land of liberty, out of reach of the oppressors. I am come with these gentlemen as a committee to meet those who have fought and will again fight for the democratic cause against Kings. [Yes! yes! enthusiastically.] The Society of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty, composed of benevolent Americans and foreigners, has deputed a committee, composed of Rufus Dwight, Plagg Forbes and myself, to inquire the circum-tances of your exile and to ascertain the several trades and professions of such as seek employment that every means may be employed to procure it for you. We are also requested to ascertain the facts respecting the rumors of ill treatment which it is said you have received on board the Surdulan frigate, that through the American press such improper conduct on the part of the officers may be made particant may meet with that censure which it deserves. I would recommend you to select a commutate of five, if such mests your succession of the community of the server and these facts. voor approval to draw up a statement of all these facts.

[Approbation] The Society of which I speak is but lately formed, and is not yet numerous: nevertheless it may be able to assist you in some degree—may give you advise, and may present your position in its proper light to the

The exiles elected Salvi, Bisso, Gaburri, Bravi and Pi-

roni, to form the Committee of Five. Sig. Biseo then revi a statement, in reply to the article which appeared in The Herold of Menday last. "Who could have furnished the article to The Herold!" That can be easily imagined. The Herald, of the 15th, says that we are worthy of every mark of esteem as martyrs for liberty, and that we were treated the same as first class passengers on board of steamers. We assert that we were treated as prisoners. We were conducted on board under a strong secort of Gens d'armes, and many of us were not allowed to take with them that baggage which was necessary for the voyage. We received the rations of salors—even this was of We received the rations of sailors-even this wa age. We received the rations of salests—even this was of inferior quality—and one of our number, who recommon and, was confined in irons for nearly three days; after which, the regulations were read to us for the first time. Three times a day were we mustered in ranks, and kept there for sometime, (a quarter to half an hour,) subject to the insults of a Sergeant, if a moment late; such epithets as rascal, acquiring wors feast another threats to not as in of a Sergeant, if a moment late; such epithets as rascal, secoundrel, were freely applied, and the threats to put us in irons were constantly on the tongue of the Sergeant. Many of us were insulted separately. We were forcibly obliged to attend Mass and Catholic prayers, though many protested against this infringement of liberty of conscience—especially two who were born Protestants; we were likewise obliged to listen after every mass to the distanted in the control of the control of the control of the control of the companion of the religious service. The versations and insults of which we complain, were heaped upon us by the Captain, the officers and the marines, but from the sailors we have received as much marines, but from the sailors we have received as much kinduess as they dared to show, and this we desire gratefully to acknowledge. We were on every opportunity harship pushed, pulled and menaced, though not actually struck pushed, pulled and menaced, though not actually struck. On as choring in this port, some row boust came alongside containing persons, who inquired how we had been treated. On some of us replying through the port holes that we had been treated as if we had been on board of a corsair, the First-Lieutenant, Isola, ordered the conversation to cease, and ordered out the ship's boat. No. 3, to prevent communication with the shore. We received 36 france exce, (something less than \$7.) on quitting the frigute. A general prohibition had, previous to our embarkation, been given to the sailors to converse with us-this we learned by their prohibition had, previous to our embarastion, been given to the sailors to converse with us—this we learned by their own confessions. This reply was manimously approved of, after some observations that the sailors might be ill treated on returning to Genoa, for the sympathy they had shown to the exiles; but it was eventually considered, as their feelings were well known to the officers, that the best, and indeed the sole guarantee which could be procured assignst such ill users, would be the knowledge that the ave

and indeed the sole guarantee which could be procured against such illusage, would be the knowledge that the eye of America was upon them.

Mr. Oimstead, of No. 258 Sixth-av., informed the assembled exiles that he could gratuitously give them in struction in the English language, which philanthropic offer was received with very marked expressions of gratuide.

The Committee of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty inquired after the ex-President Luigi Viola, who presided at the me-ting of Monday. The reply was given that he was ill, and confined to his bed: he suffered frequently from the effects of the poison that had been administered to him in his Convent. His system had been shaken, and he required some repose and quiet.

After a few words of fraternal advice from the veteran martyr Foresti, respecting their future conduct in the Uni-

martyr Foresti, respecting their future conduct in the United States, the meeting of Exiles separated.

On Thursday, several will make their declaration of intertion to become citizens of this Republic.

The Committee of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty will meet the Committee of Exiles on Friday.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN-Monday, May 16, BOARD OF Assistant Aldermen—Monday, May 16, 1853.—Petitions.—Petition and Remonstrance for and segainst sewer in Gansevoort-st.—To Committee on Sewers Of J. M. Greeley and others, to have Sixthav. graded, paved, curbed, and guttered, and side-walks flagged, from Forty second to Forty fifth sts.—To Committee on Roads Of Chas. Denison, Jr., for a sewer in Leonard-st., from Brosdway to West Broadway.—To Committee on Sewers Remonstrance of Samuel Nicholl and others against said sewer.—To same

Resolutions—That Twenty second st., between Broadway and Fourth av., be repayed—To Committee on Streets. That William Turner be Inspector of Election in 1st. District, Twentisth Ward, in place of Charles Ross, removed from the Ward—Acopted. That election polis in the following Districts in Eleyenth Ward be changed as follows: IIId District, from No. 7 Avenue C, to No. 187 Houston st.

from the Ward—Acopted. That election poiss in the forlowing Districts in Eleventh Ward be changed as follows:
IIId District, from No. 7 Avenue C, to No. 157 Houston st.
VIIIh District, from No. 113 Avenue C, to No. 140 Avenue
D: VIIIth District, from No. 180 Avenue C, to No. 140 Avenue
D: VIIIth District, from No. 180 Avenue C, to No. 151
Avenue C—Adopted. That side walk on east side of Avenue D, from Houston to Tenth-st, and in Third st. on the
north side, from Avenue D to Lewis-st, be flagged and
curb and gutter stone set, where not now done—To Com
mittee on Streets. That West-st, between Chambers and
Warren-sts, be repsired—Adopted. That the Street Com
missioner report why the paving of Thirty ninth st. be
tween Tenth-av and Hudson River, ordered by the Com
mon Council in October, has not been commenced—
Adopted. That a cross-walk be laid from north-east to
south west corners Duate-st and Hudson—Adopted. That
Charles Lamb be appointed inspector of Election in Hd
District, Third Ward, in place of Goo. W. Palmer, removed
from the Ward—Adopted. That Thomas Outwater be appointed Inspector of Election in IVth District, Third Ward,
in place of Simeon Outwater, removed from the City—
Adopted.

**Experts—Of Committee on Finance, to concur to reduce

Reports-Of Committee on Finance, to concur to reduce sonal tax of Edward E. Burbank, for 1851; to concur personal tax of Edward E. Baroank, for 1851; to concur to remit personal tax of Ann Proudut, for 1852; Douglass Rebinson, \$56-70; New York Hospital; Eastman, on prop-erty of Congregation Sheaveth Israel, John B. Stalls, \$56 12; to remanderate Philip Duffy for injury to horse; to pay nedical bills of Drs. Clow, Morris and Hepburn, to total B. J. Lessing map of fortifications of the island in 1812-14; o donare \$104 to W. H. Rose for injury received at a fire;

devote \$250 to New Fork Opinamic Hospital, to concur to permit St. Luke's Hospital to sell or exchange lots on Fifth av., between Fifty fourth and Fifty fifth sts.

Of same, to concur to remit tax against the Welsh Baptist Church, in Chrystiest. Adopted.
On motion of Asst. Ald. O Keefe, the report in favor of remitting assessment—\$162 95—on St. Lawrence Church, adopted by this Board April 15, 1852, but sent back by Histories by Mayor, with his objections thereto, was taken Honor, the Mayor, with his objections thereto, was taken from the table, and readopted, notwithstanding the objec-tions of the Mayor, by the following vote: Afficinative, 16;

regative 1.
Communications,—Of Committee on Sewers—To concur

From Street Commissioner showing contract price from Street Commissioner showing contract price for rip rapand parapet walls, granite coping, and posts for enlargement of Battery. Filed.

From Board of Aldermen resolution that 10,000 copies amendment to City Charter be printed. Concurred in

amendment to City Charter be printed. Concurred in Report in favor of canceling contract for sewer in Fifth-av. from One Hundred and Twenty Fourth-st. Resolution in favor of the Controller drawing his war-rant in favor of D. T. Valentine for \$1,000, as compensa-tion for extra services in preparing Manual for 1853. Con-

Resolution designating the places of holding election polls of Tenth Ward. Concurred in

Polls of Tenth Ward. Concurred in.

Resolution that the poll of Third District, Eighth Ward, be held at No. 139 Prince st. Concurred in.

Communication from Street Department, with various estimates. Concurred in.

Report in favor of amending ordinance for paving, &c., east sade Mangin st., between Rivington and Stanton. Concurred in.

Report in favor of confirming appointments and resigna-

Report in favor of confirming appointments and resignations in the Firs Department. Concurred in.

A number of papers were also referred.

Reports on petitions of Nelson Sherwood. William Hagadorn, Charles Hollis, Henry Kayser, John B. Hillyer, H. W. Hunt, Jas. C. Church, Henry H. Morange, George Grooly, Andrew Clark, and W. K. Thorn, for remission of tax, &c.; denating \$500 to N. Y. Magdalen Benevolent Society; to remit tax against estates A. Zimmerman and Wm Williams; to reduce tax of Edwin H. Chapin; in favor of paying Daniel Lee, \$33, 20 for ammunition; to pay \$40 to Wm. Jones and others for well and pump. All to Committee on Finance.

on Finance.

Reports in favor of sewers in Gansevoort st., from Fourthst., to Hudson River: in Amos st., to Fourth-st. To Committee on Sewers.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at

CORONER.—Coroner Hilton instituted an inquiry yesterday into the circumstances and cause of the falling of a portion of the old brick building No. 7 Wall-t, which fell on Monday merning, burying under its ruins three men, one of whom, named Conrad Schmidt, was killed. The Jury, after being empanuated, proceeded to Bellevue Hosnit-Land THE RECENT CASUALTY IN WALL ST .- INQUEST OF THE whom, named common schmad, was kneed. The odry, ar-ter being empanneled, proceeded to Bellevue Hospital and took a view of the body of the deceased, after which they returned to the office of the Coroner, where the taking of testimony was commenced. The following evidence was

Patrick McDonald, a laborer living at No. 71 Duane st.

Patrics sicipoidid, a isoprer living at No. 71 Duane st. being sworn, said—I am in the employ of Mr. Bessy, the contractor at the building No. 7 Wall st.; I have been to work on this building in tearing it down since Friday last; I was there when the accident occurred; I think it was between 5 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning when a carman who was employed in taking away boards and lumber from the cellar, shut the cellar door on Newst and said he would not advise any necrosity of the cellar. from the cellar, shut the cellar door on Newst. and said he would not advise any person to go into the cellar, as some of the beams would give way; I do not think the deceased heard him; I think he was at work at that time on the upper floor; I did not see Mr. Bessy there at this time, but his foremat was about the building; there are two cellar doors on News.; the one the carman shut was that furthest down from Wallst; the same carman said he wanted the lumber in the cellar, and a man named Ambrose Carrigan, another man and myself entered the cellar for the parpose of bringing out the lumber; I think we had taken out two loads when Coarad Schmidt, the deceased, came in with another man and commenced putting a prop under a with another man and commenced putting a prop under split beam, about midway between the two doors spoke of: three or four of the beams at this place were split through the centre about one foot from and up to the wall; the lower portion of the beams was hanging down about two or three inches. I don't think the deceased and the man who was with him had been at we'd more than six minutes when several of the beams gave way and full apon them; the entire floor came down, and myself and two fullow isbourers had barely time to escape through the cetter door; there were three floor standing on Priday last; we worked under the direction of the foreman; trokes we are at through each floor, commencing at the upper one, and the dirt and time were thrown down on the next floor; most of the dut was on the floor immediately over the cellur; in the centre I think it was about three feet high; the foreman was always there when the men were at work; he is the only person whom I saw give directions, no dirt was removed from the first floor while I was at work at the building; I never worked in taking down a building previous to this.

building: I never worked in taking down a building previous to this.

South H Bessy being sworn, said—I am the contractor for taking down the building No. 7 Wallet.: I reside corner of Eighty sixthest and Furtay., my contract is with Joha M. Donge: I have been engaged in taking down building for the past sixteen years. I left the work in charge of a man new present, named Oscar B Sutton, and went thermyself every day: I was there about it or 12 o'clock A M on the day previous to the accident, everything then appeared safe: there was an under cellar to the house; so nedays previous I was suspicious of the floor over the under cellar. I mean that I did not consider it sufficiently strong to allow the dirt to come down upon it; the contract was to take the building down from the top to the first story; Sutton has been employed by me as foreman for several m withs and take the building down from the top to the first story; Satton has been employed by me as foreman for several moths and I think he is a competent man. The building was taken down in the ordinary way; I was not at the building at the time of the accident; the beams of the under floor ion-adiately over the under cellar were rotted away, and were supported by props; if this floor had fallen through it would not have brought with it any other part of the building; the timbers of the first floor did not have proper bearing on the wall. I should think their bearing was three inches the usual bearing is four inches; the whole floor went down on the New at side, and when the ends of the beams struck the floor beneath, they brooks in two at or mar the struck the floor beneath, they broke in two at or near the

struck the floor beneath, they broke in two at or near age center.

The testimony of policemen and others was taken, but was not important. The case was then given to the Jury, who rend-red the following verdict: 'That Conrad Schmidt came to his death by the accidental falling of the building at the corner of Wall and Newsts, in the course of demolition. We further say that the public authorities are highly culpable for the wreckless manner in which they allow persons to build as well as tear down buildings in this City, and that the attention of the First Wardens and City Inspector is most urgently directed to the same.'

The deceased was a German 47 years of age, and by trade a carpenter. He leaves a wife and five children to mourn his sudden death.

his sudden death.

Fire — On Monday night, about 12 o'clock, a fire broke out in the lower part of the building. No 684 Broadway, occupied by Messrs. Waller & Dame as a ladies' and childrens' turnishing store. The firemen promptly responded to the slarm, and soon extinguished the flames. The fire originated in the back part of the store, and from the appearance of the premises, there appeared no doubt but that the fire was the work of design. The goods of Messrs. Waller & Dame were damaged by water to the extent of about \$700. Insured for \$4,000, in the Pacific and other Insurance Companies. Insurance Companies.

The stock of Mr. Farrall, boot and shoemaker, in the

basement, was damaged by water to the amount of \$1,500.
Capts Seatliff, of the Fourteenth Ward, and Turnbull, of the Eughth, with a platoon of men, were present.

DEATH FROM EATING LUCIFER MATCHES.-Coroner Wilhelm held an inqueston Monday at No. 6 White st. upon the body of Ellen Thompson, a child three years and four months old, who died on Sunday night after a brief illness. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased had become possessed of some wax matches, the ends of which she ate. Dr. Blumenthal made a post markem examination of the holds when it become exident from the accessment of the body when it became evident from the appearance of the intestines that death was caused by inflammation of the stomach. The Jury rendered a verdict of death by inflammation of the stomach, produced by phosphorus from enting wax matches.

DEATH FROM DELIBIUM TREMENS -- Coroner Hilton-hold DEATH FROM DELIBIUS PREMENS.—Coroner little noted an inquest on Monday at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Michael McGowan, a native of Ireland, 27 years of age, who died succeedly yesterday morning. The evidence before the Jury showed that domestic trouble induced the decreased to resort to intoxicating liquor for relief, and this finally brought on delirium tremens, which produced death. The following verdict was rendered by the Jury: That the deceased came to his death by delirium tremens. We further say that the exciting cause was mental excitement from

demestic trouble.

Serious Disturbasce.—At a late hour on Sunday night two brothers, named Philip and Peter Monahan, with a party of others whose names are unknown, got tuto a fight in an oyster saloon at the corner of Thirty first st. and Eighth av., when Officer Bliss, of the Twentieth Ward, hearing of the disturbance, proceeded to the place with a view of putting an end to it, but was himself violently assaulted by the gang, who took his club from him and severely heat him. Two young men, named David Burd, of No. 290 West Thirty first st., and Richard Flanigan of No. 256 Teathax, who went to the assistance of the officer. No. 290 West thirty distst, and richard ringan of a to the Tribe Tenhaw, who went to the assistance of the officer, were also severely beaten. The two parties above named were finally arrested and taken before Justice Stuart for examination. Philip Monahan had a large paying stone in his band, which he was in the act of hurling at the officer when arrested.

CARELESS BLASTING -Michael Power, a contractor, was CARLLESS BLASTING—Michael Power, a contractor, was vest-riday arrested by Officer Wacker, of the Twentieth Ward, charged with blastic grocks in Serenth av. in a care less manner—neglecting to cover the blast and to give no nee when about firing it. A piece of rock from one of his blasts struck a child, 31 years of age, named Richd. Brack in, whose parents live at No. 393 Seventh av., and injured it per sections! in the side. The cover of the serious line in the side. it very seriously in the side. The contractor was taken be fore Justice McGrath and committed to await examination.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED .- A boy about 13 years of me is unknown, fell into the dock foot of was drowned. His body was subsequently recovered and taken to Believue Hospital, when Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest up in it. A verdict of accidental dea h was rendered by the jury. The deceased was dressed in a gray jacket, with brass bell buttons on it, linsey pants white nurlin shirt and black cloth cap. Two brass rings were were found in his pocket.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man about FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown man about 40 years of sige, was found yesterday in the dock foot of Leroy st., North River. Coroner O Donnell held an inquest upon the body, and a verdict of death by drowning, was rendered by the July. The deceased was dressed in a blue sack coat, striped Cassinner pants, double breasted vest with brass bell butt us, coarse linen shirt, gaiters, and also shoes. He is supposed to have been a native of Germannian.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING - William Heevey, a recently SUICIDE BY DROWNING—William Heevey, a recently returned Californian, left his room at No. 84 James st, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded to the foct of James st, where he plunged into the dock, and after swimming some distance, was drowned. He was observed by two persons but in consequence of their not having a small boat, they were unable to render him any assistance. The deceased was formerly an intemperate if ar, but of late had been quite temperate. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane at the time of his jumping into the dock. His body has not been recovered.

Accidents,-Abraham Gedney, a member of Engine Co. No. 32, while on his way to a fire on Sunday evening, was run over in Braome, near Pittat, by the engine and severa-ly in jured. About the same time doseph White, a member of Engine Co. No. 8, was run over and had one of his an-alies hadly injured. Both of the injured men were attended by physicians and afterward conveyed to their respective resistences.

Bony Recognizen .- The name of the lad who was acci-BOOT RECOGNIZED.—The name of the lad who was accidentally drowned on Sunday last, while bathing at the foot of Thirty first st. East River, has been ascertained to be Edwin Irvin, whose parents reside at No. 457 Houston st. The case was fully reported in our edition of yesterday.

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING EMIGRASTS -J. Rosch, an in-CHAIGE OF DEFRACTING ENGINEERS - ROACH, an in-dividual who is said to keep an Emigrat Forwarding Officers Smith and Green, of the lower Police Court, charged with defrauding a man named D. Ahrensdorff out of \$21 by sel-ling him a worthless railroad ticket for himself and family, to the Eastern States. He was held by Justice Bogart to

DISTURBANCE ON SHIP BOARD -Wm. Reese, a hand on board the brig Governor, lying at the foot of Rooseveltst, had his bead badly cut on Monday morning, while in a diffi-culty with the mate. He was taken to the New-York Hos-pital by Officer Glesson, of the Fourth Ward Police.

Suspicious Characters — About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Hamblin, of the Third Ward observed two suspicious characters in Park-place, having in their procession two kegs of white lead, which they could not satisfactorily account for The white lead is supposed to be stolen property. It can be seen at the Lower Police Court. The men were arrested and taken before dustice Osborne, who locked them up to await examination.

ARREST OF A TEACHER.—Mr. David H. Crittenden, a teacher in the Mechanics Institute, Crosbyst, was yesterdsy arrested by Officer Mansfield, of the Lower Police Court, charged with chastising in an unwarrantable manner a youth under his care, named Ed. L. Snyder, 12 years of age. He was held to bail in the sum of \$300 by Justice Osborn to answer the charge.

[Advertisement]
Comedore Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht is cert Tomedore Vanderbilt's Steam Yacht is certainly a specimen of American yeels building, in respect to neutical excellence, well as in her uner confit. The main cablo is elegant in astin, wood highly creditable to Mr Chas. Simonson, the builder Bat as a work of a novel send most porgeous curiosity, we notice the discussion, the work of Mesus. Freund & Co. in ligneous marble, and in jusper. We hardly know what to say shout this work, as its enchancing spearance is better felt than expressed. All we want to say is that we would advise every one to fo and see it, and that we congrutate that Professor Freund, the inventor, for the success by which his intre-pidity in the perfection of this invention is rewarded.

To THE LADIES.—Rich Plaid Silks, Printed Jaconets and Baryers—UnsDiell. Prinsion & Lake, No. 47 their numerous patrons and the public to a choice ment of the above scools, just received by the last at ready for inspection, late of No. 64 Canal-st.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—A meeting of this body was held at the County Jail, yesterday. A. J. Berny, the President, occupied the chair. The Lunatic Asylum Committee submitted a report on the question in dispute between

Samuel Graham and the Board, and recommended that the subject be referred to a Special Committee, and the Commended that the sellor, with a view to coming to some arrangement. The matter was finally referred back to the Committee, with sellor, with a view to e-uning to some arrangement. The matter was finally referred back to the Committee, with directions to report the facts in the case, and most what basis a settlement could be usade. Mr. Grah un it appears, contracted to build the Lanatic Asylum projected in 1851, on a stipal sted amount, and made preparations accordingly. The Board, after adopting three or four situation accordingly. The Board, after adopting three or four situation accordingly concluded to erect the building on the County Farm, which action was taken more than a year afterward. In the mean time the price of materials and labor had mercusad, and Mr. Goalom felt himself anable to go on with the work on the terms: I the contract. He asked for increased compensation, which was refused, and proposals were issued, and the centract awarded to other parties. For this action on the part of the Board Mr. Graham sized for damages, laying his claim at \$7,000. Now both parties appeared stroug of compromising the matter, which will probably be effected at the next meeting.

Ald. Wyckoff presented a communication from Dr. C. A. Vanzand, requesting the appointment of Jall Paysician. The same Alderman nominated James Edmonds for the post of Keeper of the Penitentiary. Ald. Bealaard nominated Wm McLaughlin. Ald. Dayton nominated James Willis. Ald Remsen presented the name of Moses Abbott. Laid on the table for future action. On motion of Ald Dayton the Chair was empowered to fill cristing vacancies in Committee. Mr. Bergen moved the spoolstment of a Spe cial Committee to examine the condition of the jail yard and direct the removal of the rubbish therin cellected. Adopted. The following bills were reported for payment: Charles K. Meyers \$24.50: John R. Corr \$73.50; D. S. Muchmore \$10.83; John Friend \$117; Jerome Ryerson \$109.25; James Duck \$4: D. K. Saith \$41.66; James Eagan \$12: A. A. Low \$50. The Fourd them adjourned over to The-day next at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE EMMET GUARD.—The Captain of this Company, Mr. Kobert Nugest, has resigned his command. At a re-cent meeting of the Guards at the City Armory, Lieut. John O'Rourhe presiding, a resolution expressive of the some of the Company in regard to the highly satisfactory manner in which their late Captain had discharged his duties, and of their best wishes for his future welfare, was passed unan-THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.-At the last meeting of the

Common Council, a Communication was precented from the For-man of No. 18 Engine, stating that an unprovoked attack had been made upon his Company by Engine No. 2, on returning from the fire on Sunday. He asks for an investigation. The matter was referred to the Fire Department Committee.

A NEW COUNTY.—It is proposed by some of the residents of a section of Queens County, to form a new County, comprising the towns of Huntingdon, Cysterbay, a part of Hempst-ad and North Hempstead. The name suggested is Woodhull.

DAMAGES RECOVERED -Catharine Thieler brought an

Damages Recovered — Catharine Thieler brought an action against Peter Begly and John R. Corr, for trespass, which was tried in the Caty Court on Monday, and the defectants were cast in \$200 damages. Begly rented a house in Bond at to plaintiff, in April, 1852, on parol agreement, and in the May following, having sold the house to John R. Corr, requested her to leave, which she refused, when defendants ejected her from the premises in a forcible manner. Hence the suit. Three-fourths of the above amount falls upon Begly—the remainder (\$50) on Corr.

Coroners' Inquests—Coroner Ball held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of a boy about ten years of agained in the water at Red Hook Point, on Monday. He was not identified Likewise upon the remains of a manner, as to render identification impossible. The head, one arm and one leg, had in some way been severed from the bedy. "Found drowned" was the verdict rendered in beth cases.

FIRE AND ROW.—A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the house of John McGarry, No. 116 York et. It was extinguished with but trifling damage. On their return Engine Company No. 4 was assailed at the corner of Fulton and Henry ats by the members of No. 1 Engine, and several of the former were severely lujure 1. One of the number was knocked down with a speaking-trumpet and badly cut and bruised about the head.

The Sunday Riotens.—The parties engaged in the riot-ous proceedings on Sonday night, in Milest, in which several officers were injured, were examined before Jastice Blatchley, yesterday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Grand Jury.

Died in as Applicatic Fir.—The wife of Mr. John Co-Hagadore, of No. 158 Highest, died suddenly on Sunday in an apoptectic fit. Her husband is a Mariner and of present absent on a voyage.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

INDICTMENT FOR NURDER.

The Grand Jury came in this forence with a bill of indictment for murder against Michael Reardon, late a passenger on heard the ship Amenian Congress, for causing the neath of Henry Miller, cook of said vessel, by atriking him over the head with a belaying pin, while the vessel was at see, on 12th April last. He will probably be arraigned on Wednesday.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.-SESTENCES. U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—SENTENCES.

John Armstrong, who plead guil'y to a charge of stabbing the second mate of abip Celestial, was sentenced to two years' States Prison; and William H. Brown, found guilty of larceny on board abip Winfield Scott, was sontenced to one years' imprisonment at Blackwell's Island.

SUPREME COURT - General Team. - Decision.

James B. Amory agt Mutha Amory.

To test the power of executors of late Mr. Amory to give title to purchasers of land in Fifth av., &c., under the construction of the will. Held that the purchaser, Mr. Lord, is not bound to complete his purchase, and the order entered

profound to complete his purchase, and the order entered proforms at Special Term, is reversed.

IN THE NATTER OF WIDSHING WALL-ST.

On the motion before Judge Rocsevelt for confirmation of Report of Commissioners in the matter of widesing Wall st, between Nassan and Broadway, the Judge held that the original resolution of Commin Council was irregular, and the whole proceedings null and void. The present is an application for an order to show cause why as alternative mandamus should not issue, requiring the Judge at Special Term, to ronder a decision, it being contended that the Judge had no power, under the Statute to declare the proceeding void, but was bound to confirm it, and it back to some Commissioners, or appoint new Commissioners. The motion was made by Mr. Hatchins, in behalf of the petitioners, supported by ex-Judge Jones, and Mr. Dillon, Cerperation Counsel, present, concurring. Mr. Titus, for Metropoletan Bank, appeared in opposition to the motion, and contended that the decision at Special Term was with full power and correct. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT-Before Judge OAKLEY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Judge Oaklay.

William H. Clark agt. Metropolitan Bank
of Charleston, payable at Bank of New-York, in part payment of a note of Byron C. Corsa, already referred to. The
witness. Albert S. James, who paid the bill, with others,
continued his testimony. Is in the employment of Edward
Betknap, a broker in Wall-t, who owns a bank, the Government Sto k Bank of Michigan, and buys and sells them
the same as any other foreign bank. Mr. James, brother of
witness, was a partner of Mr. Betknap; Mr. Belknap; ave
witness the package of bills, \$320, to take up the note of
Mr. Corss; he told witness to take notice of the \$20
Charleston bill contained in the package, and keep
a memorandum of it, which witness did; nothing
was said at the bank when the note was taken
up; took up several notes at the same bank
of different parties; a similar Charleston bill (that is
payable at Bank of New-York,) of denomination of
\$10, \$5, &c., was among the packages of bills paid for
them. It is said this same plaintiff has entered 60 or 62
different suits of a similar kind as this, against the Metropolitan Bank for Charleston bills thus received by it, and
the Counsel for the defense says he is not alone in the proceeding, but there is a combination against the Bank on account of its receiveing, at a low rate, money of out of town
banks.] Witness did not know at the time he took the
memorands, and paid the note, that it was penal for the
hank to receive it; Mr. Cross is in and out of Mr. Belknaps office; do not know his business; he does not have
a de-h now in the office; does not know what Mr. Clark's
businesis.

It was shown, on the part of the Bank, that any bill of

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It was shown, on the part of the Bank, that any bill of the Bank of Charleston, thus received, was sent by the Teller in a similar manner as a draft, to the Bank of New-York next morning for redemption; also that the Cashier, President and Directors of Metropolitan Bank knew nothing of their having been received, the first intimation they had being the suits brought. [If successful, the party bringing them, and any person under the law of 1839 has a right to do so, is entitled to \$1,000 in each suit.]

A motion was made by Messra Sandford and Lord to dismiss the complaint on the ground that they were drafts, and not ordinary bills; that the object of the Metropolitan Bank in taking them was not to circulate but to prevent their circulation, and immediately present them for payment and therefore not within the law; also that the Directors, &c., knew nothing of the matter, and cannot be

rectors, &c.e., knew nothing of the matter, and cannot be held for the penalty. The motion, for the present, was de-nied, and the case is to go to the Jury. It will be summed

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Before Judge Castrazat.

Beerne and Burnaide agt. Claudius Derd.

On alleged warranty of 27 bales blankets bought of Mr. D. in 1844, and sent by plaintiffs to New Orleans, but when opened there, it is alleged found to be so much moth easter and injured, as to be worth far less than paid for them. They were sent back, but Mr. D. refused to receive them denying any warranty, but contending that the plaintiffs had an opportunity to examine for themselves. Suit was brought and a verdier gives for plaintiffs, but set saids by the Court of Appeals, and the present new trial allowed. A monsuit was granted.

To recover of ex Justice L., under see C. at 2 title 1, chap. 9, Part 3 R. \$\beta\$, which declares, "If any porson, either solely or as a member of any Court, or in execution of any order, judgment or process, shall knowingly recommit, imprison or restrain of his liberty, for the same cause, &c., any person so discharged, or shall knowingly aid or assist therein, he shall forfeit to the party aggrisved \$1, \$\tilde{x}\$, and shall also be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

It is alleged that in March, 1852, while defendant was a Justice of Potice, a complaint was made before him against plaintiff of the latter having obtained soven bores of wine, worth \$70, under false pretances.